

53

Dr. Chapman

No 8.

W. W. Stewart

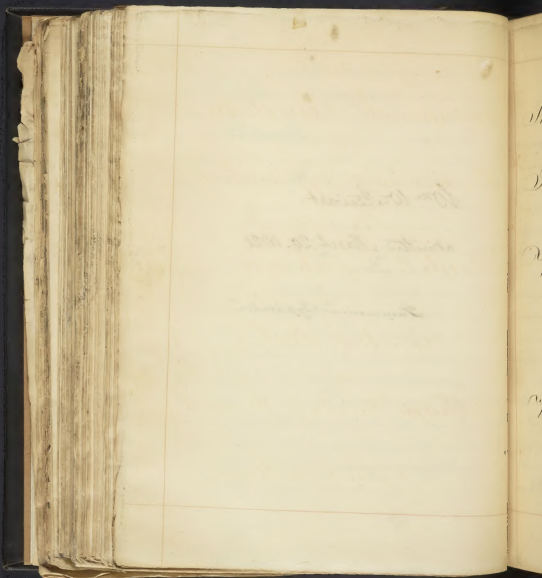
Mar. 8th 1821

March 8th.

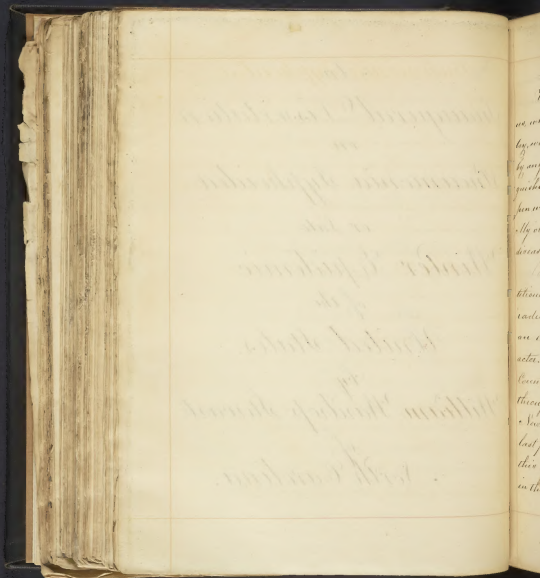
Wm. W. Stewart.

admitted March 20. 1821

Pneumonia Typhoidea.



An
Inaugural Dissertation
on
Pneumonia Typhoidea:
or Late
Winter Epidemic
of the
United States,
by
William Wardrop Stewart.
of
North Carolina.



Pneumonia Typhoides.

This formidable disease, emphatically called a Pestilence, which has depopulated so many sections of our Country, with a malignancy and rapidity scarcely surpassed by any other, has justly engaged the pens of the most distinguished practitioners. It is, therefore, presumed my feeble pen will shed, but little elucidation upon the subject. My observations, will be, more immediately confined to the disease as it appeared in the Southern States.

HISTORY.—In the year 1806 the attention of practitioners in New Hampshire, was arrested by some sporadic cases of a pestilential fever, which were of an exceedingly malignant and unmanageable character. After having continued in that part of the Country for a time, it gradually disseminated itself through New England, and subsequently entered New York and Canada; having remained awhile in this last point, it resumed its progress and passed through this state, visiting Philadelphia for the first time, late in the Winter of 1813, passing through Ohio, Kentucky
and

Interim me appropinquat

[Faint, illegible handwritten text in a single column, likely a letter or a chapter section.]

*and
ance
fear
thick
en
lie
did
prob
min
glor*

and the N. W. portions of Virginia, made its appearance in the Southern States, in the year 1815, reappearing there three successive winters, continuing through the spring, gradually losing its violence on each, and finally disappearing, with the exception of some of its characteristics, associated or blended with other diseases, which at this time have probably entirely subsided.

For the purpose of discussing this subject as minutely, as its diversified character will admit, I will institute the following divisions:

- First. Typhoides embracing a determination to the Head; and
to the Pulmonary system.
- Secondly: Typhoides, possessing no evident local determination.
- Thirdly: Typhoides, associated with affection of the fauces, and affection of the stomach.
- Fourthly: Atonic, or Inflammatory action.

distin
occas
not a
will
these
typho
gen
what
whic
distin
in the
and
gen
attr
suda

By the generic term *Typhoidea*, I wish it to be distinctly understood, as employed upon the present occasion, strictly meaning *Typhoid* action; although not unfrequently accompanied with phenomena, as will appear in the sequel, essentially different from those which characterize genuine, or well defined *typhoid* action.

The word *Pneumonia* is objectionable, in the general acceptation, or in any shape of the disease, whatever, with the exception of that variety of it, which principally involves the *pneumonic* system.

I have used the term *Athenic* in contradistinction to *Typhoidea*; because the complaint in the former differed materially from the latter, and required an opposite mode of treatment.

In the first place, I will proceed to detail the general symptoms, and then designate those which attended each variety of it, so far as practicable.

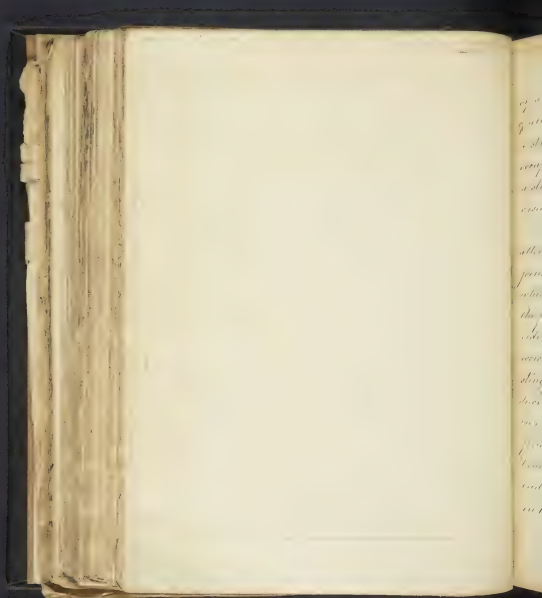
The attack was generally introduced with a sudden and uncommon prostration of power accom-
panied

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical manuscript.]

part
the s
beca
aphe
but, o
contu
wild
egnor
desce
puls
depo
bren
alles
eple
there
by m
verte
per
meas

joined with retentive action and the skin at first cold and hot in rapid succession became in a short time red and hot and a melting effluence the face sometimes looked as if it were blue, or resembling that of bronze. The extremities were contracted, the forehead smooth and the closed eyes cold or glassy and sunk and the whole showing signs of the patient highly exhausted of an indescribable degree of anxiety and distress. The pulse which at first was slow and apparently depressed, in a few hours became quick, full and tumultuous like the vibrations of a small chord an extremely weak or no source of at all to be perceptible. Occasionally from the commencement there was some affection of the head and frequent yawning of the mind, which was soon converted into wild delirium that terminated in stupor and lethargy.

Sometimes the attack was exclusively more violent than the above described, ushered in



of an unprecedented frustration and suspension
of all the functions of the animal economy. He
stated that "in these cases the intellectual and
occupational were seized and struck as it were with
a stroke of lightning"; but it is believed that these
cases were of very rare occurrence.

When the attack was met by it was
attended by excessive pains in the great small
pains of the ribs and even in the lower limbs
which pains in the toes and fingers were given
the first signs of attack, and likewise in the
side stomach, back neck head and feet, and
were so voluminous acute, as to be compared to the
sting of a bee or wasp or to the pain that is pro-
duced by the blow of a hammer. These pains were
sometimes so long, as to last for several hours
and sometimes so violent as to be attended with
faintness, and even with loss of consciousness.
In the incipient stage extreme languor of body

was enclosed, in others the most violent agitation. The skin was very dry, it was itchy, or vibrating, tongue harsh and parched and many other symptoms soon made their appearance. Other symptoms as regards to the bowels, the temperature of the system, the color of the eyes were subordinated to the force of the heat, on some occasions a morbid rigidity, which no one could surmount and on others a constant looseness, as to a "proximate approach," "tremor," was experienced in its various degrees, some men incoherent as to the utterance of "entirely absurd words." If the patient remained rational he was disoriented, and excessively sensitive to the force of death; would continually sigh and his imagination fabricate new scenes to give him the most hideous "phantoms and hallucinations," and "he claims that he is at the approach of his death."

Having now considered the general symptoms, I will proceed to enumerate those of the ^{first} kind.

For

pro

pro

pro

pro

diff

trou

'head

flack

eed

less

quies

acter

on the

with

before

far

exte

.

.

.

mod

ferent shapes of the complaint.

In the first of these the attack not un-
usually commenced with yawning, restlessness,
anxiety, great uneasiness, &c. with successive im-
munities by acute agitations, pains in the head,
different parts of the body and joints, the ex-
tremities which became ultimately fixed in the
head; attended with alternations of chills and
flushes of heat. Sometimes these pains intro-
duced the disease; - tongue dry and parched with-
less or more thirst, - skin at first, cold and hot, in-
quick, vicissitudes, then pale, of a mottled char-
acter; or of a livid or leaden colour, particularly
on the face; - eyes weak, weeping and suffused
with blood, having lost all their vivacity, and
before death sunk and covered with a peltic;
face somewhat tumid; the pain in the head
colours, - &c. &c. &c. the &c. &c. &c. excessive
sweat, rigour, &c. &c. the nose contracted, yellowi-
ness improved when determined in its various quies

as the

great

wealth

nally

ed u

and

and

allen

men

to

rele

and

to be

to

two

the

of

as the disease advanced, and pro. fund remu.

The pulse, at the beginning was slow, and, somewhat depressed: but in a short time became weak, quick, tremulous, or intermitting, and finally sunk.

The second form of the disease commenced with all the symptoms of pneumoniae accutia and inflammation. The disease began with chill and fever, pain in the extremities side and chest, attended with difficult, frequent respiration.

Here the determination to the lungs was unobscured, both by the above symptoms and an excessive cough accompanied with bloody expectoration; by the flushed and turned countenance, and the suffused eye which were observed uniformly to be concomitants of this form of the fever.

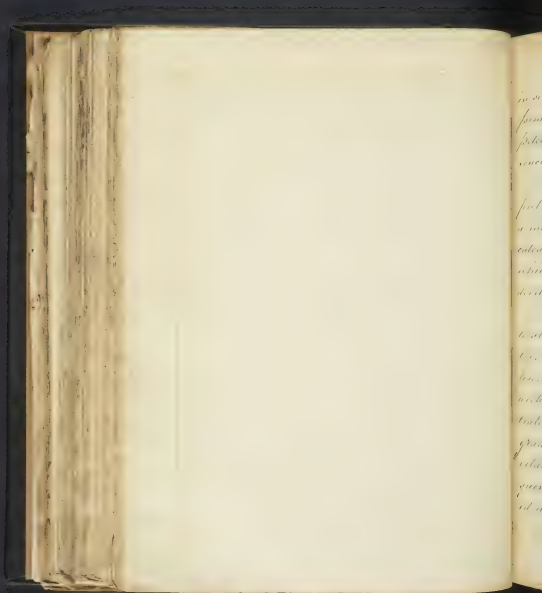
In many cases there were gastric distress, and less or more bilious vomiting. The pulse was in these instances full voluminous and strong, the soft and readily compressed, pulsing none of

the
tion
fiden
all
acce
dian
into
in/h
and
order
and
and
even
line
by c
max
led

that tension, which indicates active inflammation: In this stage it very much resembled the ordinary bilious pleuritis of the Country and might have been mistaken for such and treated accordingly, by one unacquainted with the circumstances. But, this condition of things was of short duration; in a day or two, or even in a few hours, all inflammatory action subsided, and the typhoid condition distinctly marked and established.

The muscular power, which at first, was considerably reduced, now rapidly declined; all the symptoms were aggravated; the mind distracted, and the patient sunk down into stertorous slumber.

Most eminently of the tongue and fauces were examined, they were found covered with dark brown incrustations, hard to the touch; and to these symptoms, others were now added as cold extremities, a ghastly countenance, a clammy or cold sweat; skin sometimes marked with petechia and vesicles; — whence originated the name of Spotted fever which was given to it



in some parts of the union. The instances of this form of the fever were numerous, altho those in which petechiae and vibices appeared were of rare occurrence.

Sometimes this modification of the complaint first showed itself on the eyes on the even occasion of a malignant ophthalmia which continued there for two or three days in the suppurative stage, which the disease was translated to the large arm developed all the other signs just described.

In the third variety, it began with total insensibility to the most violent pain. The common venous blood, the patient was not conscious and insensible to the lancet and could not move. The lancet was used with some traction, the patient was not conscious of muscular power on the attack which was gradually increased until lat. the second and vital functions were almost restored and the patient recovered in a few hours and was attended with less distress. There was sometimes

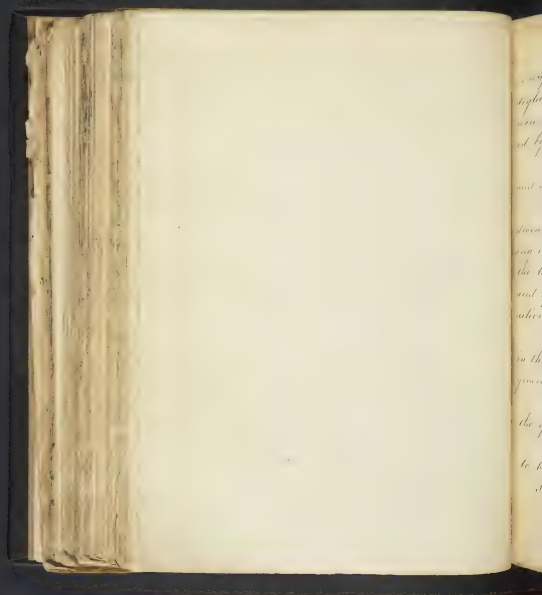
face at the the pulse was not uniformly an an-
and and felt as jetty strokes in a minute. The
first to come forward with a solid clammy sweat
from which circumstances in the and the sweat ap-
pearing in other modifications of it it is probable
the disease received the appellation of Cold, Hoag,
which it had in some sections of the union. In this
condition of things so great were the debility and ex-
haustion of excitability that the system lost all re-
live energy; nor was the exhibition of the most pow-
erful diffusable stimuli, the infusion of restoring it
and establishing reaction. The patient was un-
governable regardless of surrounding objects and with-
in which was indicated not only by the above symp-
toms but by the coldness and rigidity of the extermi-
ties and the extremely weak vibratory or intermit-
ting pulse.

This was as treacherous a sign as the dis-
ease could assume, all positive sun down being absent
at the commencement but at a time when tendent intensi-
fied.

de l'Or. Hain. Builla. Hergayni &c.

lated, a new set of phenomena was presented of the most aggraving character which often cut the short chord of life and presented the most sanguine hopes. It is presumable if examinations of these who died under these circumstances had been made inflammation would have been discovered situated in some vital part - no inflammation has been known to exist without manifesting some positive or negative signs of its presence.

Nevertheless, in the anginae in which the juices were deeply implicated and were the first part of the system in which any aggraving was manifested. There was nothing peculiar in the situation it came on exactly similar to a common catarrh one attended with considerable anxiety. The throat at first was comparatively slightly affected; the patient often walked about and very little of nothing, except weakness and a sore throat, at the little time elapsed, before symptoms were exhibited which excited the utmost alarm. At a time not
anticipate



intercepted, great and sudden debility, difficult deglutition also difficult and impeded respiration were induced and not unfrequently vertigo, succeeded, by delirium and coma.

The pulse, which, at first, was small, quick and seemingly depressed now intermitted and sunk.

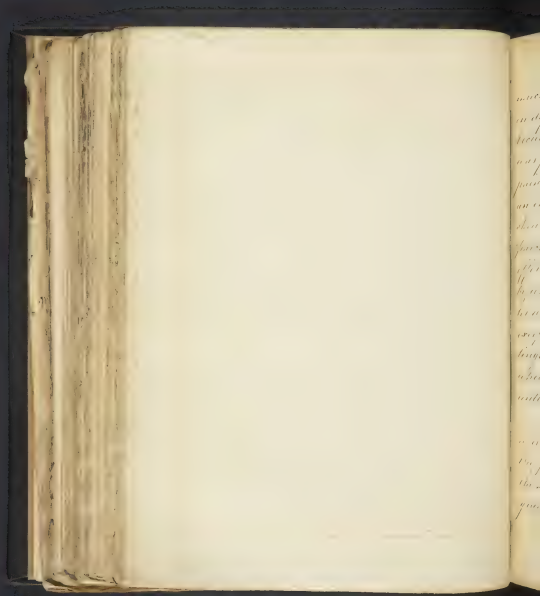
There was a very striking difference in this disease from all other "anginous" affections; there being no enlargement of the tonsils observable; but the lining membrane of the fauces swelled, and of a dark mahogany colour; not flued as in active inflammation.

This variety of the disease was prevalent in the Carolinas; but still more so in Virginia and generally proved very unmanageable.

Sixthly;— This modification of the epidemic deeply involved the stomach.

This organ appeared to be the one, upon which it spent its power.

It was assailed in with tongues, lassitude and
much



much acridity, accompanied with pyelic pains in different parts of the system; but in the sceticular vesicle a immediately in its vicinity was permanently fixed an extremely acute pain, attended with a burning sensation and an indelible degree of anxiety and distress, when cold and hot alternately, and then doses of opium:—opium slow and weak, moderate efforts to vomit, almost without intermission, by which the stomach was soon evacuated, after which nothing was discharged, with the exception of a little slimy mucus, occasionally tinged with bile, and drinks and beverages which were swallowed almost as soon as taken, until between twenty and forty night hours.

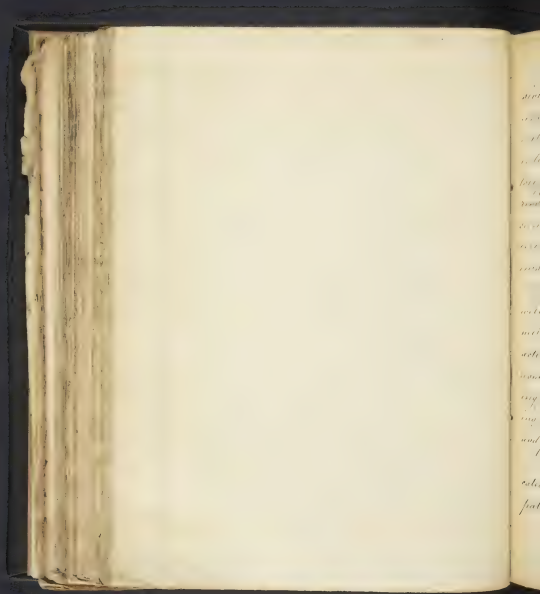
... the heart & down posteriorly & ...
 water was swallowed as soon as ...
 the production of an attack or violent action, of the nervous process, that occurs in a highly aggravated condition. In this fatal symptom, others

*As these matters should be taken into consideration, and the patient is now
examined of the dark matter occurred, and the patient is now.*

were superadded, as cold clammy sweat, delirium and coma. The ^{happiest} ^{of} rare occurrence was the most intractable and mortal form in which the disease presented itself. I know not of a single instance of recovery, in which the evacuation of this dark matter occurred.*

Firstly; That shape of the complaint, in which it first appeared to be in the commencement, and assumed an opposite one, was circumscribed or limited to some particular portions of country, and appeared in April and May.

It first made its appearance by languor, lassitude, yawning, alternate chills and flushes of heat, pains in the back, limbs and other parts, and in the evening a low fever, with a cold sweat, and a great thirst, and a great uneasiness, and sometimes a transient jaundice, and a great bilious pain. It continued thus with its symptoms varying more or less, in some cases, for several days, and sometimes longer, and then with some



* Mr. Cogan's lectures.

so in every instance with regard to the other divisions all of which have their primary link of the concatenation of morbid action and association situated in that organ, the fact that it in that instance was made the an mor. immediately the subject of violent diseased action and consequently suffered more essentially.

In the lining membrane of the cavities of the body, of a weak organoplastic nature; the inflamed surfaces appeared somewhat livid, and on some occasions partially eroded, as in the incipient stage of gangrene.

In the brain, thorax, and abdomen there were almost invariable discovered extravasations of dark thin quivering blood; condusions of an imbricated lymph and effusions of serous fluid.

The mucous membrane of the bronchial vessels was often much affected, from which a secretion was produced of a dark chocolate colour; - also the stomach lined with a coat of viscid, tenacious matter, so much so, as to deprive that viscus of its susceptibility to the

* *Wm. Wm of Virginia.*

to the action of medicine address to it. *

Taking into consideration all the phenomena of the disease in its various stages and modifications, its external symptoms, in conjunction with the appearances exhibited on dissection; one can entertain little hesitation in viewing it, as a variety of typhoid action; altho' differing essentially from any species of typhus that has hitherto been described. However, it is manifest, that diseases not altogether different have been noticed; perhaps as nearly assimilated to it, as could be, in dissimilar circumstances.

Thucydides mentions an epidemic, that appeared at Athens, and prevailed all the Southern part of the known world and seems to have produced or augmented a similar calamity in Ethiopia, Egypt and the more populous towns under the dominion of Persia. He describes the first symptoms of it, "as those of a common catarrh, or pleurisy, which yielded to no remedy," and which, at first, "were principally confined to the fauces, chest and stomach; but in a short time spread

* Adams en Merbid/peisers.

spread themselves over every part of the body."²⁸

Also, by some of the early English Authors; among whom are Sydenham and Witherham, Sauvage, likewise relates the history of one, resembling that under consideration. That form of it in which the pulmonary apparatus was principally concerned, was accurately described by him and denominated "*Peripneumonia Syphodetis*". Nor was it till recently wholly unknown in the United States. In the year 1789, a complaint, not altogether unlike this, made its appearance in Long Island; a description of which was given to the late Dr Bard of New York, and called by him "*the malignant Pharynx*".

²⁹The predisposing cause of it, as all other epidemics of this nature, as yet remains involved in uncertainty and obscurity; "*Causa latet vis est notissima*." It would seem as it shewed itself in the winter, and generally disappeared in the spring, that a low temperature is the cause; but, as this does not uniformly produce it, this circumstance alone is therefore

for
we
been
ded
bul
it
exp
may
aw
tain
not
fect
as
bilit
min
ing
of
it
serp
post

fore, inadequate to a solution of the difficulty; and we must necessarily resort to the gratuitous assumption of an occult ^{or} morbid or vitiated quality imparted to the atmosphere, to aid us in an explanation: but what this is, in what it consists, or what induces it, I acknowledge myself altogether incompetent to explain: • As we have gratuitously assumed this, it may be asserted, that such a thing does not exist: but are we to doubt its existence upon this account? Certainly not. Our not being able to demonstrate it, does not disprove its existence, but only proves our imperfect knowledge. Equally might we affect a scepticism as to the existence of sympathy, the irritability or sensibility of the body, since neither of these qualities of vital matter have been precisely demonstrated. • Notwithstanding then, they are acknowledged and we are convinced of their existence by the phenomena which they exhibit; so then, ought we to be convinced, by the same description of evidence and analogy of the presence of this pestilential constitution of the atmosphere? Whatever it be.

* By some northern practitioners Syphilis has lately been considered a venereal disease to which it will reply there is even little syphilis made in the Southern States and it is rarely ever used as an article of diet by the Carolinians; and the progress on whom the disease fell most severely, has solely upon Indian men is attributed to a cause so unquestionable, and in many instances not even once, an effect so universal in its nature, appears to me about as rational as the antiscientific superstitions common at home of the Scotchmen and of finding a nest in which it is complete to abhorse the gods with their *idolatrous* notions.

be, whether it be an augmented evolution of the electric fluid, or any other subtle agent, with which we are yet unacquainted, it produces the disease both in low, mild and high temperatures with some degree of mitigation as to its violence in the latter.

Whatever diversity of sentiment may exist with regard to the predisposing cause, there can be no uncertainty as to the exciting causes. They are the same as of all other epidemic eruptions in that sudden vicissitudes of temperature; fear, anxiety of mind, laborious mental exercise, and whatever effects any slight derangement of the system.*

It has been contended that the epidemic under consideration is contagious, but, that it is not propagated by personal contagion is unequivocally established by the universality of its prevalence; by the rapidity with which it disseminated itself over this extensive continent; and its imposing upon other diseases its characteristics, and causing them to exact a similar mode of treatment. - Now these facts are no

torious

to
what
happ
to
them
the
sign
of the
calcu
man
one
bur
if m
pre
five
to b
me
it
as
all

terious, and facts incompatible with the laws by which diseases recognized and acknowledged contagions are propagated. It would have required an hundred years, perhaps more, to have traversed the same route, by the action of contagion. To as sign it to this, would be like attributing the water of the Ocean to its origin from a single spring.

Among the arguments advanced, by the advocates for its contagious propagation, the one which demands the most attention, is, that during the late war, our troops who were stationed upon the Canadian frontier, could be traced on their march, by the spreading of this complaint in their rear: but, it is highly probable, that this was the common jail or camp fever, which, under some circumstances, is known to be eminently contagious; therefore, that argument merits but little attention.

DIAGNOSIS. — with regard to the diagnosis, as it imposed more or less of its livery upon almost all diseases, they, therefore, were made more or less
positive, positive

* This disease is not uncommonly attended with a
 short remission from the inflammation, the critical pain in the head then
 & has been but little or no pain in the side. In every instance the pain
 in the two sides was so precisely similar, as to afford no ground to the
 supposition.

participators of it, and as has been previously mentioned, required a similar method of treatment.

I know of none, that could readily be confounded with it, with the exception of ordinary bilious pleurisy, which might be with the pneumonic form, ^{of} it, but which could be distinguished from that by the following diagnostics: by the great prostration of strength, even at the commencement of the attack, by the dejected ghastly countenance, the uncommon degree of anxiety that uniformly attended; and by the full voluminous strong, the readily compressed pulse; possessing not the full strong, quick action of that in bilious pleurisy.* But even the pulse itself could not always be depended upon.

Prognosis - It was rather difficult, if not altogether impracticable under certain circumstances, to form a satisfactory prognosis, as the patient even in a few minutes, from a state of apparent safety was precipitated into the most imminent danger. However, if there appeared a peculiar wretchedness depressed placidity

pro
acc
shin
the
cult
the
cult
cult
acc
scu
dely
wh
but
the
Jua
ady
cult
fin
ab

placidity of countenance, delirium, deep coma, &c. covered with a cold clammy sweat, polished smooth skin, or of a leaden or bronzed hue, particularly upon the forehead, or vomiting dark matter, we might with certainty pronounce unfavourably; more especially if either or both of the last mentioned symptoms were present.

Treatment — A little diversity of opinion has existed among Practitioners with respect to this point; some have advocated emersion and the other directly depletory measures; others trusted exclusively to diaphoretics; while a third class confined solely to stimulants. but finally they resolved themselves, in a large majority, into two parties, the one instituting the diaphoretic plan, the other the stimulating.

It seems to me, that each of these is in a measure adapted to particular circumstances, and regulated by discretion and discrimination. Surely, no one would think of inducing diaphoresis, when the attack is so violent as almost to extinguish vitally itself, in a few minutes, or

in a
plum
per
no
succ
ad n
ful
ble
ch
biller
there
but
am
m
le, l
ch
to
am
g

in an hour or two. There, it is obvious that stimuli, and stimuli, the most difficult are demanded; and when unequivocal indications exist of inflammatory action, no one would withhold the lancet; tho' in the greater number of instances, the diaphoretic treatment claims a decided superiority, and proved the most successful by the concurrent testimony of the most respectable practitioners.

If in means of inducing and sustaining diaphoresis, nothing was more appropriate or successful, in the third fever, than Dover's powder, which every one has seen, accompanied with strong wine whey, with hot fomentations applied to the extremities, blisters on the joints; as bags of hot salt--of hot oats--linseed bricks moistened with vinegar and water; the vapour bath &c. As the disease progresses and debility increases, that class of remedies, denominated cordial Stimulants is to be combined with the above treatment, as the volatile alkali camphor, &c. the former of which is preferred. It should be given in large doses;—not less than five grains and some
times

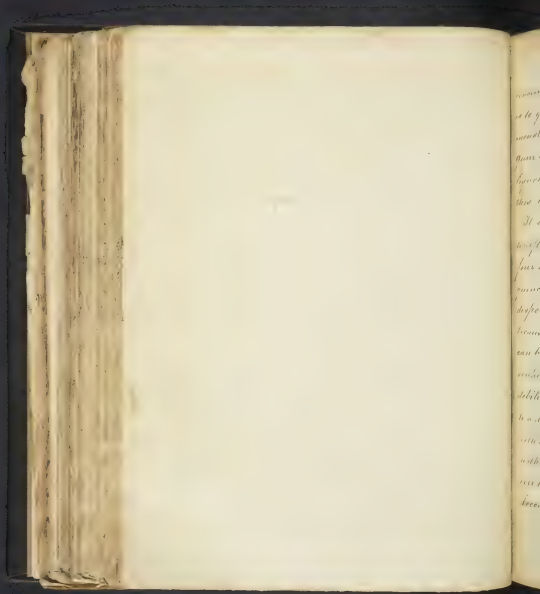
* Dr. Chapman's Lectures.

times more every half hour, co-operating with those means strong wine which, but totally is Malaga wine should be largely employed. Scarcely at this juncture of things are still men when the disease is further advanced and the sinking condition more rapidly progressing, the spirit of turpentine is exhibited with evident utility, in doses of a drachm or more every half hour, or hour, *pro re nata*.

This appears to be one of those conditions of the system in which, it would be expedient to administer phosphorus.

This article has lately received no inconsiderable attention from European Practitioners, in all low stages of fever, and, if reports are true, not without advantage.

It has been employed in a few cases, and its effects were uniformly those of a diffusive stimulant; creating a strong sensation of heat in the stomach, augmenting the force and frequency of the pulse;—animal temperature and the whole phenomena of stimulant action. But in each case, there was so much danger, from gastric distress, as to endanger the life of the patient. * Different methods have been recommended for its exhibition: as in pills; in granules



consists of resin, or some such article. But a great deal can
 be done to give it in solution, and with this view different
 menstrua may be employed. It may be rubbed up with
 gum Arabic, adding a little of Hoffman's anodyne
 liquor, also, dissolved in sulphuric or nitric ether
 this is the safest and most convenient preparation.

It should never be given in larger doses than from an
 twelfth to one fourth of a grain, or two grains in twenty-
 four hours. Even thus administered, alarming conse-
 quences, sometimes result. Notwithstanding, I am not
 disposed to abandon too hastily an agent of such energy,
 because, it is only by such, that those intractable diseases
 can be encountered. If after all these remedies, a rapid
 sinking of the pulse, and other indications of extreme
 debility and prostration are presented, we must resort
 to a decoction of Cantharides in spirit of turpentine,
 with a view to produce vesication; or irritating frictions;
 with cayenne pepper dissolved in brandy, and applied
 over the whole surface of the skin. Should the patient
 become unable to swallow, or the stomach lose its suscep-
 tibility,

Admiral
be admi

most a
is calou
of the

unction

and, it

is diff

are acc

they ac

stems

that o

their o

to refu

lasted

and is

and

but

sibility, to the impression of these stimuli, they are then to be addressed to the rectum. By this practice the most beneficial effects occasionally result; even in circumstances the most alarming and desponding. The practice thus related is calculated to meet the indications of the more simple form of the disease.

In those instances, where there is local determination, as in the pulmonary, arthritic and gastric affections, it is universally acknowledged that some modification or difference of treatment is required. Emetics in these cases are of unquestionable utility. The principle upon which they act, is not only to evacuate the stomach, but to make a strong impression upon the system, through the medium of that organ; subverting the morbid action, and substituting their own. To be advantageous, it is frequently necessary, to repeat them several times, and to use the most active; tartar emetic is preferred. James' powder has been used, and is asserted to have triple power, being emetic, cathartic and diaphoretic; but, the result of experience, is that it has no superiority over the ordinary combination of tart
em.

the 1st of the manuscript 'Verba'.

29.
emul. and calomel.* When much bile is present, emetics
should be succeeded by the preparations of mercury with
jalap, gamboge or rhubarb. After the alimentary ^{canal} is the
roughly evacuated, the case should be treated by a course
of diaphoretics, and stimulants, - as previously directed.

To allay the irritability that invariably attends the
gastric affection, it is necessary to resort to the efferves-
cent draught, seltzer water, mint tea, lime water and
milk. Sinapisins R₂; but this distressing symptom of
ten submits to nothing.

If visceral congestion or pain continue, blisters
are the appropriate remedy. They are particularly
indicated in the affections of the lungs, stomach and
fauces. In the first case, they are to be applied over
the whole chest; in the second over the epigastric re-
gion; in the third, round the neck; and when deli-
um obtains over the whole head: also operating with
these in the last instance; cups, or leeches to the temples,
forehead, and back of the neck.

Concerning the utility of the Sanguet, no little con-
sensus,

It is
with
George
near
the
as we
these
more
from
the
to
for
into
the
have
see
some

troverſy has exiſted; but, experience has proved that it is rarely reſorted to with ſafety and advantage; with one exception, which will be preſently noticed.

By the violence of the complaint, the vital energies are ſo rapidly exhausted as not to juſtify it even if the ſystem were labouring under congeſtion of the large viſcera; eſpecially the lungs. It affords little or no relief, and generally great debility and proſtration immediately ſucceed it. In theſe caſes there is invariably an accumulation of blood in the large viſcera, and particularly in the lungs. The energy of the crum is ſo much impaired, that they are incapable of returning the blood to the heart: whence an engorgement occurs. In this inſtance, the quantity of blood in the circulation is ſmall, and ven ſection at this critical juncture, does not at all relieve the half ſtagnating blood; but, what is detracted is taken from the general circulation; and very little even a few ounces is often productive of the moſt unfavourable conſequences. In theſe circumſtances it is not only ſafe, but

* This practice was instituted previously upon the practice, great rains that were entertained of the disease, and proved very successful, but had the same been executed in different sections of country it would certainly have proved as fatal as it was successful.

Dr. Chauman in his lecture remarked, that there was a district in this state, in which the disease required a free use of the Lancet, and stated, that, a respectable practitioner declared, that it would submit to nothing but the Lancet.

This Specimen, is similar in many respects to the one just noticed, perhaps somewhat different from local causes.

out of evident benefit, to resort to topical depletion, by cups or leeches. When the lungs are oppressed by congestion these are applied to the back & chest.

By their application the stagnant blood is solicited as it were, from these organs, and thus they are assisted in relieving their engorgement & oppression.

The inflammatory affection is treated by copious venesection at the very commencement of the attack; this is succeeded by prompt evacuations of the alimentary canal; arterial action being restored, mild diaphoretics are resorted to; and subordinate symptoms may be managed according to their exigency.

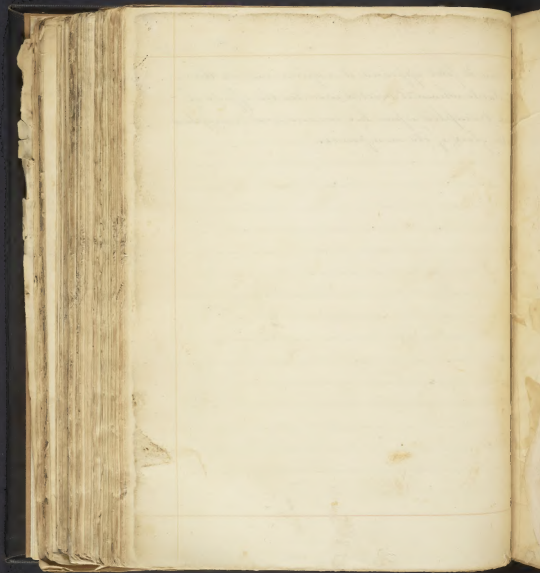
"When the typhoid condition becomes established, as occasionally happens, the remedies just enumerated are employed.*

It is said, that this strange destructive malady, was treated with much more success towards its termination; there are two reasons for this fact, because it had lost much of its malignancy; recently, practitioners knew much better how to encounter it.

"When

9
The
more,
the

When it first appeared, it inspired awe into the inhabitants whom it visited; insulted the efforts of man; trampled upon his means, and triumphed in the glory of its own power.



Pneumonia Biliosa 1832 O.
C. J. Harpud.

No 114

